

Figure 3. Locations of Historic (Blue Pins) and 2004 (Red Flags; numbers correspond to records in Table 3a and 3b) sightings of Yellow-billed Cuckoo in Idaho. The single sighting in 2004 in Coeur d'Alene in 2004 is not represented.



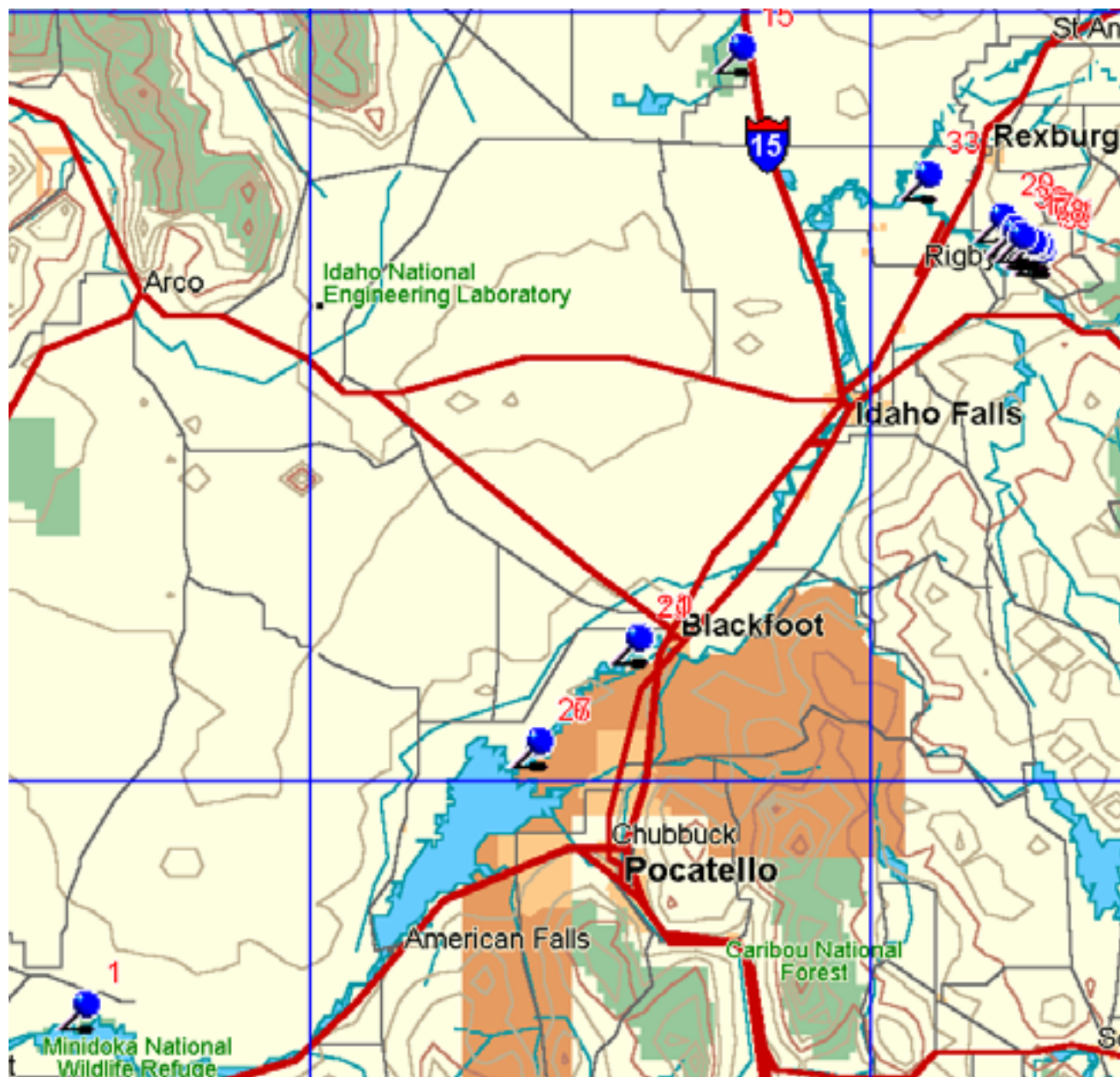


Figure 4. 2005 Yellow-billed Cuckoo sightings (Blue Pins); numbers correspond with records in Tables 4a, 4b.



APPENDIX A

Museums with Ornithological Collections contacted for Yellow-billed Cuckoo records.

Academy of Natural Sciences. Philadelphia, PA
 Albertson College of Idaho. Caldwell, ID
 American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY
 Boise State University. Boise, ID
 Brigham Young University – Idaho. Rexburg, ID
 Cable Natural History Museum. Cable, WI
 California Academy of Sciences Natural History Museum. San Francisco, CA
 Carnegie Museum of Natural History. Pittsburgh, PA
 Conner Museum, Washington State University, Pullman, WA
 Cleveland Museum of Natural History. Cleveland, OH
 Cornell University Museum of Vertebrates. Ithaca, NY
 Dallas Museum of Natural History. Dallas, TX
 Field Museum of Natural History. Chicago, IL
 Florida Museum of Natural History. University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
 Frank H. McClung Museum. University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN
 Harvard Museum of Natural History. Cambridge, MA
 Idaho Museum of Natural History. Idaho State University, Pocatello, ID
 Manchester Museum. Manchester, England, UK
 Monte L Bean Museum. Brigham Young University. Provo, UT
 Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, CA
 National Museum of Natural History. Smithsonian Institution. Washington, DC.
 Natural History Museum of Berne, Switzerland, EU
 Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. Los Angeles, CA
 Peabody Museum. Yale University. New Haven, CT
 Royal Ontario Museum. Canada
 San Diego Museum of Natural History. San Diego, CA
 Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. Santa Barbara, CA
 Slater Museum of Natural History. University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, WA
 Sternberg Museum of Natural History. Fort Hays State University, KS
 University of Alaska Museum. Fairbanks, AK
 University of Michigan Museum of Zoology. Ann Arbor, MI
 University of Bergen, Norway, EU
 University of Idaho, Moscow, ID
 Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology. Caramillo, CA



APPENDIX B

Yellow-Billed Cuckoo Protocol

Contact: Tim Reynolds at 208.745.6913

Objective:

The Yellow-billed Cuckoo (YBCU) is a candidate for Federal listing as a Threatened or Endangered species. It is at the edge of its range in Idaho. Less than 50 records of sightings exist since 1900. Our objective this project is to determine the current presence and distribution of YBCU in Idaho during the breeding season.

Equipment Needed:

- Portable Tape Recorder
- Pre recorded tape of *Yellow-Billed Cuckoo*
- Data sheet, writing instrument
- Map(s) and GPS Unit
- Binoculars

Survey sites:

Surveys are to be conducted in suitable habitat patches consisting of a tall cottonwood overstory with a 2-5 meter tall shrub understory. Suitable habitat patches are generally 5 acres or larger. Distinct habitat patches are separated from the adjacent patch by 300 m, and should be given distinct names/numbers, and surveyed independently. Narrow stringers of riparian vegetation connecting patches of suitable habitat should also be named/numbered and surveyed.

Survey dates, frequency, timing and intensity

Each patch of suitable habitat should be surveyed a minimum of four times at least 12 days apart, starting in late May or early June. Begin surveys at sunrise and stop at noon, or if the wind exceeds 8 mph. Afternoon surveys (18:00 – 20:30) can be effective, particularly just before or after a storm, when winds are light. Habitat patches less than 100 m wide can be surveyed from the edge. Transects through wider patches should be established parallel to and 100 m from the habitat edge.

Procedure:

Surveys use the call-back process. YBCU has four calls: the contact (“kowlp”) call, (“ka-ka-ka-ka-kow-kow-kow-kowlp-kowlp-kowlp”) or “ka-ka-ka-ka-ka-ka-kow-kowlp”); the “knocker” call (resembles series of knocks); the “cow” call (“cow-cow-cow” or “kow-kow-kow”) and the warning call, described as a hollow knock. The contact call has proven most effective in eliciting YBCU call-back. The tapes provided have contact (“kowlp”) calls at one minute intervals: ten calls per side.

- Upon arrival at survey site, record time and location on the data sheet, and wait quietly for 5 minutes.
- Play the tape: five calls one minute apart. Stop the tape. Record results.
- Move 100 meters, wait 5 minutes and repeat.
- Once a bird is detected, the call should not be repeated. Move on to the next patch. DO NOT search for a nest.
- Each time a cuckoo is detected, whether in response to the tape or casual call (not in response to the tape) or an observation, information should be recorded onto the data sheet. If no YBCU are found in a patch, “no detection” should be recorded.

APPENDIX C

Yellow-billed Cuckoo Data Sheet

Date _____

Page ____ of ____

Survey number (circle one) 1 2 3 4 5

Observer(s)_____

Land Ownership _____ Temperature _____ Approximate Wind speed _____ Cloud cover (Estimate %) _____


[illegible]

APPENDIX D
(IDAHO FISH AND GAME COPY ONLY)

Idaho Conservation Data Center

Rare Animal Reports

Reports for 2004 Yellow-Billed Cuckoo Observations

	33	YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO SURVEY
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